

Two New States!—Bills have passed the Senate, providing for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union upon the same footing as the original States. The Bill for the admission of Michigan, also provides for the settlement of the dispute between that State and Ohio in relation to their boundary lines, and makes the compliance of the lines defined in the Act as the condition of her admission.—So soon as her people shall have ratified this Act, the Bill will be considered a State, with all the immunities and privileges which States enjoy. The Bill for the admission of Arkansas is burdened with no conditions yet to be fulfilled or rejected by the people of the Territory; but will entitle her to act as a State as soon as it shall pass the House of Congress. Letter-writers express their doubts of either of these Bills passing the House of Representatives at this session, on account of some informality, (heretofore mentioned,) in their proceedings preparatory to application for admission. We are rather of the belief, however, that both Bills will pass the House, and that these two new States will be admitted to representation in Congress at the next session, and to vote in the next Presidential Election. How their admission into the Union will affect the present state of parties, we have no means of determining, though our opinion is that neither of them will in any contingency go for the Magician.

The Surplus Revenue.—By the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to Congress, giving the amount of Public Money deposited in the Treasury on the first of March, we learn that it amounted to *Thirty-Three Millions Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars*. The receipts from the Public Lands, since the first of September last, are said to amount to nearly ten millions of dollars, besides transfer warrants, not yet paid in, to the amount of seven millions more! What is to be done with this immense amount of money? is a question of deep interest to the people of the country, and for the solution of which intelligent eyes are anxiously turned to the present Congress. That something must be done, that speedily, to get rid of it, in some way or other, is a proposition which every one readily acknowledges. Let it be divided among the States, for purposes of Internal Improvement and Education, say we!

The Greensborough Patriot.—This journal, lately so well known, and so popular, under the management of the late William Swain, has been recently purchased and is now issued by Messrs. Hanner & Evans. The former of these gentlemen will edit the Patriot for the future, while the latter will conduct the mechanical department. The No. of their paper, now before us, is very creditable to each of these gentlemen; and we think the Patriot, under their guidance, bids well to be generally if not more useful and influential than heretofore. It will be sent to all those who had paid in advance to the former proprietor—a piece of liberality which, of itself, ought to insure the present owners a large share of public confidence and support. The political principles and the independent spirit of the Patriot remain unchanged. It is white to the core; and we cannot do better than to hope for it a like brilliant success which rewards the incorruptible Statesman whose cause it advocates.

The United States' Arsenal at Frankfort, Kentucky, was destroyed by fire on the 12th inst. The fire is supposed to have been purely accidental, and had made such rapid headway because of discovery, that it was found impossible to remove anything from the flames. The Arsenal contained a considerable quantity of the "common brass" generally used in the "trade of war." As the conflagration, a brass field-piece, the history of which is a little curious, was taken out from among the rubbish, very little injured. This piece is said to have been originally captured from Gen. Burgoyne, at Saratoga—was afterwards recaptured by the British by Hull—and again recaptured at the battle of the Thames, by Gen. Harrison. Upon its second capture, Congress presented it to Gov. Shelby, by whom it was presented to the State of Kentucky. It is no doubt destined to be made still more celebrated by being used to proclaim to the world the Wing Victory in Kentucky in November 1836.

Texas.—We give in to-day's paper, from the New Orleans Bulletin, some information of the War in Texas. While we cannot vouch for the correctness of this intelligence, we can see no good reason, we acknowledge, for disbelieving it. Santa Anna is Dictator of the Confederacy of Texas, a province, and it is said he is at the head of an army of 3,500 men, determined to reduce the Texas to unconditional submission. We sympathize, of course, with the unfortunate Texas who fell in the battles mentioned in the article from the Bulletin; but we confess ourselves too little acquainted with the merits of the controversy between the parties, to go further in the expression of opinion on the subject.

Robbery of the Mail.—We learn, from the Columbia papers, that the Mail between that City and Charleston had been robbed on four successive trips—16th, 18th, 21st, and 24th March. Suspicion fell, very naturally, on the mail-carrier; and we have not learned whether any developments have been made to convict him. The whole extent of the loss has not yet been ascertained, though it is said that much money and drafts to a considerable amount are missing.

The next Annual Convention (the Twentieth) of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the town of Newbern, to commence on Wednesday the 4th day of May next. The last Fayetteville Observer states that the Right Rev. Bishop Ives had just concluded an Episcopal visit to the Church in that town; on which occasion he administered the rite of Confirmation to sixteen persons.

The Pet Banks and the Public Revenue.—For some curious and alarming information about the State Banks selected by our Rulers as the depositories of the People's Money, see the Remarks of Mr. Webster, in the Senate, on the 17th March, on his motion to print a document having reference to the subject.

Henry W. Conrad, a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, convicted of falsifying the U. S. Bank of attempting bribery, &c., was a few days ago, according to a resolution of that body, publicly reprimanded by the Speaker.

The paper upon which the "Journal" is printed this week is not of so good a quality as that used by us for some time past; but it is the best we now have on hand, so that we hope to have the indulgence of our patrons until we receive a new supply of a better quality, some time since ordered.

Five shares of the stock of the Bank of the State were sold in Raleigh on Saturday, at an advance of 15 per cent.

National Monument to the Memory of Washington.—At the request of the Sheriff of this County, we take pleasure in giving the following Circular an insertion in our columns, and in inviting to it the particular attention of the public. The object of this Circular is sufficiently explained by itself. We are gratified to learn that the Sheriff of Old Mecklenburg readily undertakes the office of Collector in this County, and also that he refuses all pecuniary compensation for the fulfillment of so patriotic a task. This is as it should be; and we have no doubt the liberal and enlightened spirit which dictates it will also influence the People of the County to such action on the subject as will be alike creditable to them and useful to the great work under contemplation.

We do not deem it necessary to say any thing by way of recommending to the favorable consideration of the American People the object which the "Washington National Monument Society" have in view. To acknowledge such a necessity, would be to impeach the gratitude, the patriotism, and the liberality, of the People. The following particulars in relation to the Society, and the means they propose to pursue to accomplish the purposes of their formation, however, may be interesting to the public; after stating which, we will leave the matter to the consideration and the liberality of the People.

The "Washington National Monument Society" comprises the President of the United States and the Governors of the different States for the time being, the Heads of the Departments of Government, and Members of Congress, as *ex officio* members, who will have the direction of the Society, in connexion with a Board of Managers appointed at the Seat of Government. The Monument which they contemplate erecting is to be as splendid as the contributions of the Countrymen of Washington will allow, and is to be composed of the best specimens of marble or granite to be found in each of the States of the Union. Funds to any amount could be easily raised for the purposes of the Society, by large donations from wealthy persons, from corporate towns, and from State Legislatures; but as the Society desire to make the undertaking national in the most literal sense of the word, they rejected this mode of accomplishing their end, and have determined not to receive a larger contribution than one dollar from any one individual on his or her own account. Individuals who subscribe will thereby become members of the Society, their names will be registered as such in books to be kept for the purpose in the Clerks' Offices of the respective Counties in the whole country—which books will, at a proper time, be forwarded to Washington, the names of contributors published to the world, and the books containing them deposited in the Monument, to be preserved with it for the inspection and example of coming generations.

BETHANIA, STOKES COUNTY, N. C.,
March 10, 1836.

To Joseph McConaughy,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County:

Dear Sir:—I have no doubt you are apprised of the formation and existence of a Society, in the City of Washington, under the name of the "WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY." Its object is the erection of a great National Monument to the memory of Washington, at the seat of the Federal Government. The funds for the erection of the same, are to be raised by voluntary contributions of the American people; to attain this object, the United States were divided into Collection Districts: To the district composed of the State of North-Carolina, I have been appointed and commissioned Collector General, with authority to appoint as many Deputy Collectors as my discretion may suggest. It is the duty of the Collector or his Deputy to receive, from all the white inhabitants of his collection district, such contributions as he or she may be willing to give; and from a feeling of pride and of patriotism, it is believed that no American can refuse his mite, or hesitate to lend his assistance towards the completion of an object which is to redound to the glory of the Republic, and to do credit to the munificence and taste of the present age.

With a view of promoting the objects of the Society, I have concluded to appoint a deputy in each County in my collection district. Aware that none but intelligent, high minded, and patriotic citizens, can obtain the Sheriff's office, and from a knowledge of the superior advantages attached thereto, in consequence of their office compelling them, either by self or deputy, to call on almost all the inhabitants of their counties, at least once a year, I have thought it expedient to address you, and make a proposal for all moneys collected by you or deputy, and paid over agreeably to directions, you shall receive 5 per cent. commission. Should you accept the proposal, you will please forthwith inform me of the acceptance; and should you not wish to undertake, you will please hand this over to some suitable person in your county. The deputy will be provided with a list of instructions, and all other information perfectly satisfactory.

I am, Dear Sir, Respectfully,
I. G. LASH, Coll. W. N. M. S.
for State of North Carolina.

P. S. I have received letters from the Collectors of Ohio, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Maine. They say that the citizens of those Districts contribute very liberally; and it is to be hoped that North Carolina will not be wanting in comparison with her sister States, in point of liberality and patriotism. The subject is, as yet, entirely dormant in this State.

I. G. LASH, Coll. W. N. M. S.

A Sign.—At a master at Bullock's Store, Granville County, on the 26th ult., a vote was taken on the Presidential question, when there appeared for White 46, Van Buren 7, doubtful 1.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Allen, of Ken., in a late speech, showed that, excluding the Public Debt, the expenditures of the eight years of the present Administration would be \$46,166,441 over that of the eight years preceding!

The letters of Judge White and Mr. Van Buren.—The Contrast.—We published last week the long and joustical reply of Mr. Van Buren to the question put to him by some gentlemen at Jackson, Northampton county, as to the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District. The Standard, with its usual regard for truth and decency, charges these gentlemen with an attempt to entrap the magician, but exultingly declares that his "response must have utterly frustrated all their designs!" and then, with an air of triumph, which well becomes the calumniator of the purest patriots of the land, asks "why did they not come out and publish the correspondence?" And all the political Parrots, in the streets and in the taverns, (who know nothing except what they catch from the dirty columns of the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, and Standard,) are repeating the unfounded insinuation that they had suppressed Mr. Van Buren's Letter. It is amusing to hear with what admirable precision every drivelling imitator repeats his lesson—"Pretty Polly! Pretty Polly! Pretty Polly!"

But the fact is, there is not the least semblance of truth in the charge. It was not expected nor intended to influence the intelligent and reflecting, but was thrown out to operate upon the ignorant and credulous. The object was to induce them to believe that the letter of Mr. Van Buren is all that the South could ask of him; and that those to whom it was addressed, being his opponents, were afraid to lay it before the public. It was not so. The letter of Van Buren himself to Mr. Mallory disproves the allegation. He knew the Northampton gentlemen had not had time to publish the letter; and therefore says to Mr. M., "As some time may intervene before its publication there, you have my permission to hand the correspondence to the Editor of the Enquirer, for publication in his paper." It will also be seen, by reference to dates, that although the letter to Mr. Van Buren was written on the 23rd February, he took time to deliberate until the 6th of March, before he could devise a "response," which he desired to be as "unexceptionable" to the North as to the South; and we are positively assured, by some of the gentlemen in question, that several days beyond the ordinary time required for transmission by mail, elapsed from the date of his epistle, to the time of its reception. So that the manuscript and the printed letter made their appearance at Jackson nearly simultaneously.

As to their object in writing to Mr. Van Buren, it was to gratify a Van Buren man, who denied that he held the opinion that Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District. Having admitted all that they contended for, that he does entertain that worst of all political heresies, most gladly would they have placed the correspondence in the hands of every man in the country; and had they not been anticipated by the Richmond publication, would have promptly sent it to the press, as one of the most powerful weapons which can be used against the magician of Kinderhook in the South.

We would now call the attention of the reader to the subjoined correspondence between several gentlemen at the same place, and Judge White. Mark the contrast between the promptness, brevity, and explicitness of Judge White's reply, and the delay, mystification, and prolixity of that of Mr. Van Buren. The same question was addressed to both of them. The one answers in three days, in language plain, manly, unhesitating, and direct. The other takes a large part of a month to consider, and then patches up an elaborate, jesuitical, and sophistical "response," mixed up with many honeyed expressions and equivocal promises, intended "to be kept to the ear, but broken to the sense." Let the people judge and choose between them.—*Ral. Star.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Jackson, N. C. March 17th, 1836.

Dear Sir:—The undersigned, in common with a very large and respectable portion of your fellow citizens in this part of our State, feeling a deep anxiety in regard to your views on a subject which most vitally concerns us, have thought proper to propound to you the following interrogatory, to which we wish you to give an explicit answer:

Do you or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?

We hope that the importance of the subject, added to the conspicuous situation in which you stand in relation to the American People, will be a sufficient apology for the liberty we have thus taken.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
ROBT. A. EZELL,
JAS. B. GOOSLEY,
MAT. CALVERT,
JUNES AMIS,
SAML. R. SPRUILL,
SHIRLEY TINDALE,
WASH. MOORE,
SAML. CALVERT,
ISAAC RALL.

To the Hon. H. L. WHITE.

JUDGE WHITE'S REPLY.

Washington, March 20th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—A few minutes since, I received your favour, under date of the 17th inst. In it you propound the following question:

"Do you or do you not believe that Congress has the constitutional power to interfere with or abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?"

The deep interest which is at stake upon the decision of this question, and the great excitement which has prevailed during the past year, have caused others to propose questions similar to that put by you. My answers to them have been in the following language:

"I do not believe Congress has the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; and if that body did possess the power, the exercise of it would be the very worst of policy."

Believing that the fewer words I employ, to communicate the opinion, will enable you to understand me the more distinctly, I have only to add that the short paragraph, which I have quoted from my former letters to other gentlemen, contains my answer to your interrogatory. I take the liberty, however, of forwarding to you a pamphlet, which contains my sentiments as delivered in the Senate a short time since, and am,

Gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. L. WHITE.

Messrs. Robt. A. Ezell, J. B. Goosley, &c.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Davidson College.

The friends of this rising Institution will doubtless be gratified to hear of its progress. On Thursday last, an adjourned meeting of Concord Presbytery was held at the site of the College, for the purpose of making a public, solemn, dedication of their incipient designs to Almighty God. The morning being pleasant, a large and respectable congregation convened at an early hour to witness the solemnities of the occasion.

In conformity with arrangements previously made, after the introductory exercises of singing and invocation, an Address was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, which was succeeded by the Dedicatorial Prayer, offered by the Rev. Dr. Robinson.

The service was concluded by singing an appropriate Hymn selected by the Rev. Dr. McCree, and the Apostolic benediction.

The interesting and apposite position which Mr. M. selected as the subject of his remarks, was, that *True Religion is the only sure basis of national prosperity*—giving this term such latitude of reasoning as to embrace the welfare of learning, agriculture, commerce, the mechanic arts, and whatever else is essential to true glory and happiness. The general tenor of his discussion was so directed as to give a two-fold confirmation to his proposition. This was effected by showing, in the first place, that in no instance, where vital godliness has been wanting, have the blessings of liberty and learning, and national wealth and happiness, to any considerable extent or duration, prevailed; and secondly, that wherever Christianity has been diffused and preserved in its purity, it has been the uniform and certain precursor of an intellectual and moral elevation of the people, which prepared them for the enjoyment of liberty and of the blessings of civil and social life. The illustrations which he employed were chiefly derived from history—a source as little liable to exhaustion in its proofs of these positions, as in reference to any other for which its aid has ever been sought. The annals of the world—of every nation and of every country—teach us that the knowledge and the fear of God are the exact measure of civil freedom and all its concomitant advantages. Indeed, it requires but a hasty glance at the revolutions and downfall of empires, and the causes which have led to them, to discern that a reverence for the Bible, and the practice of true virtue alone, can secure to any people happiness and the perpetuity of their Institutions. It would be a reproach to the wisdom of the wise, not to have learned, from the uniform lesson of events, even if the truth had not blazed on the page of inspiration, that "THE NATION AND KINGDOM THAT WILL NOT SERVE GOD SHALL PERISH."

As he advanced towards his conclusion, Mr. M. argued the necessity of a pious and learned University to the success of religion. He also commended the wisdom and munificence of the venerable Fathers of our country, for the liberal provisions which they early made for the education of the young, and especially of those intended to be heralds of the gospel. The institutions which they founded, had religion for their basis, and the promotion of religion for their object. They have generally proved, therefore, invaluable blessings to their country, and will never cease to be regarded by the virtuous and the wise as a precious part of that most precious inheritance which it has been our felicity to receive from our ancestors. But can this be averred in truth of those seminaries which have been attempted independently of religion? Wherever, in these seats of learning, her directing and controlling agency has been discarded, there has been a proportionate tendency to disorder, insubordination, and profligacy, which has vastly overpowered all the advantages of talent and endowment.

The address was replete with dignified and weighty sentiment. While it was suited to interest all, it imparted special encouragement to those who have volunteered in the noble enterprise of rearing a College in Western Carolina. Long may they continue to feel the impulse, and go forward with increasing vigor and indefatigable zeal in the execution of their designs. Of the Consecrating Prayer, by Dr. Robinson, it is sufficient to say that it was offered with characteristic simplicity, appropriateness, and fervor. It awakened the devotion and the sympathies of the pious, and seemed to move them, as with one heart, to the solemn work of sacredly dedicating their enterprise to Jehovah. These forms are, indeed, of but little value; but if it is, in truth, the deep feeling of the heart and the ardent prayer of the founders of this institution, that "HOLINESS TO THE LORD" shall be written upon the foundation and the topstones of its buildings—upon its officers and guardians—upon its fields and forests, and all its possessions, and that its government and influence shall be unchangeably coincident with this sentiment, there must then be ample ground to hope, not only for its prosperity, but also that it will ultimately be awarded some humble share of the honors of instrumentality in having spread the knowledge of Redeeming Love, and promoted the salvation of our ruined world.

The following stanza concluded the Hymn selected for the occasion; and which in its application to the College Chapel, within and around whose foundations the assembly were then convened, is appropriate and expressive:

"Long may this building be sustain'd,
A temple for the God of Love;
And children's children here be train'd
For glory in the world above."

After the conclusion of these ceremonies, while the Presbytery were in session, they received with sincere regret, from Rev. Samuel Williamson, his non-acceptance of the Professorship of Chemistry and Mathematics, to which he had been previously appointed. The necessity of filling the vacancy thus unexpectedly made, and also of electing a person to the office of Steward, rendering it expedient that the Presbytery should convene again at a time not very remote, they therefore adjourned to meet at the Bethel Church on the first Wednesday in June at 11 o'clock A. M. They deem it important, also, that the Trustees of the College should convene at the same time and place, for the purpose of duly organizing their Board, and executing some official

business which, it is believed, will then be thrown upon their hands.

All convenient expedition in these arrangements is urged by the sanguine expectation that the College will go into operation early in the ensuing Fall.
Charlotte, N. C. April 12, 1836.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor: I saw in your last paper a call for the Whigs of the County to meet in Charlotte on the Tuesday of our next County Court, at 3 o'clock P. M.; and I have seen a handbill somewhere, calling a meeting of the—(I had almost written *Tories*)—"friends of the Administration," on the same day and place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Now, sir, I write you this to call your attention to another meeting which was some time since appointed to be held on the same day and at the same place, and to suggest to you the idea of advertising it to be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—at which hour it is thought that both the political meetings will be over, and both parties (Whig and Tory) can unite in one on the subject which will engage the attention of the third meeting, viz: the contemplated Rail-Road from Cincinnati to Charleston. I hope that our *Tory "friends of the Administration"* will meet us half way in this matter at least, as it is one in which we are all alike interested. If they should, however, chagrined at the "signs" which will be exhibited here on that Tuesday, of their defeat and downfall in August, refuse to co-operate with us, let us not despair—we will not only thrash their political hides, but we will also attend to the Rail-Road ourselves, and after it is finished they shall have the right to ride or convey their produce on it to market at their pleasure.
Yours, A WHIG.

The article signed "ANTI-GAG," together with other matter of importance, is unavoidably crowded out of our columns till next week.

Adjourned Rail-Road Meeting in Charlotte!

At the Public Meeting of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, held in Charlotte during the session of our last Superior Court, "on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Road between the Cities of Charleston and Cincinnati," it was

Resolved, That another public meeting of the "People of Mecklenburg County" be held in the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of our April Court, for the purpose of further consideration "on this subject;" and also for the appointment of Delegates to attend the meeting to be held in Morganton on the 15th of June next, to receive "the report of the gentleman appointed by the County of Lincoln to make a Topographical Survey of the most eligible route for said Road, and likewise for the appointment of a Delegate from this County to the Rail-Road Convention to be held in Knoxville on the 4th of July next."

In pursuance of this resolution, the Citizens of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April Court, (the 26th day of the month,) at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes specified therein. This is an important subject to this part of North Carolina, and it is earnestly hoped that the People of Mecklenburg will act upon it as men who have a deep interest at stake.
RAIL-ROAD.
Charlotte, April 15, 1836.

To the Whigs of Mecklenburg County!

THE Whigs of Mecklenburg County are respectfully requested to meet at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday of April County Court, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as Candidates to represent the County of Mecklenburg in the Senate and House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State. A full attendance of the real Whigs of Old Mecklenburg is particularly requested.

WM. ALEXANDER, JAS. M. BLACK,
THOS. ALEXANDER, WM. LUCKY,
THOS. WINCHESTER, THOS. DOWNS,
WM. DAVIDSON, ISAAC FRAZIER,
R. M. COCHRAN, JOHNGARDNER,
ALEX. CALDWELL, R. G. HOWARD,
JNO. STITT, Junr., F. L. SMITH,
ALLEN HERRON, JOSEPH SMITH,
SOLOMON REID, JAMES KNOX,
JOHN CALDWELL, LARD HARRIS,
WM. J. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

Terms:

For Reading, Writing, and Spelling, \$3 pr. gr.
English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, \$5 " "
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry, \$8 " "
Latin, with the above, \$10 " "

The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.
H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

April 14, 1836. 894

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th of March, a grey MARE, 8 or 9 years old, about fourteen hands and a half high, a nice head, neck and ears, a long tail, barefooted all round, with little small cracks in her fore huffs. I expect she will try to steer her course to Randolph County. She is in fine order. If she has been taken up by any person, they will please notify the subscriber by letter, directed to Charlotte, immediately.
A. FULLER.

April 2, 1836.